The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Ætna Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Abstract of Sixty-fourth Annual Statement, January 1, 1884.

Paid Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance 1,991,827.32
Reserve for Unpaid Losses 776,000.00
All other claims 84,000.00
Net Surplus 2,370,427.68
Total Assets ..... $ 9,222,243.00

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, A. D. 1819,
FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS of DOLLARS.

Chicago Branch Office, No. 172 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Patrons of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., in Chicago, Ill.:

Jonathan Goodwin, Esq., our Agent in charge of the Branch Office in your city, has been granted a temporary leave of absence, and during such absence, and until further advised, C. C. Sears, Esq., the General Agent of this Company, will be in charge of the Branch, and is fully authorized to sign all papers and perform all the duties pertaining to the same.

Mr. Goodwin is well known to the business portion of your community, having represented the Company to the advancement of its losses by the great fire of October, 1871, and subsequently in the adjustment of losses and in the management of the Chicago Branch, and we indorse the Agency with confidence.

Referring to the many generous patronages which has been accorded to the Company since since it has established an Agency in Chicago, a period of over forty years, we remain yours very respectfully,

E. J. BRUNDAGE, President.

1884 - Spring - 1884

We have the pleasure to inform our patrons and the general public that our new and

Inimitable Stock
OF
SPRING WOOLENS
IS NOW
Open for Inspection,

And will be found, as usual, the Largest, Most Assorted, and Most Attractive in the city.

Our unsurpassed facilities in every department enable us to execute orders promptly, in a most artistic and perfect manner, and at the

Lowest Possible Prices
Consistent with first-class work.

GATZERT'S
Popular Tailoring House
Clark and Monroe.

B. A. Ellis'
Health Preserving
CORSETS
The only perfect Fitting Corset approved by the wearer and her physician.
PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
THE
PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO
OF
THE FAIR
AND GET
1 Doz. of the Finest Cabinet Photos for $2.00.
Larger Work in Proportion.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,
Offer extra bargains during sales of fine and superior quality
SHIRTS
At Reasonable Prices.
One of the most extensive separate stocks of the kind in America, composed of the choicest fine goods of many makers.

(SPECIALITIES)
Jackets, Habits,
AND
Tailor-Made Suits.
CHARLES NEWMAN,
103 WABASH-AV.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

THREE
Special Bargains
IN THE
Silk Department.

320 pcs. Cashmere Rayé Glace Silks
At 65c.
Would be good value at $1.00.

80 pcs. 22-in. Black Gros Grain Silk,
Bright, showy goods,
At $1.25.
Reduced from $1.75.

An assorted lot of Colored Gros Grains all to go before week, will be offered
At 50c.
Worth from 75c to $1.00.

SAMPLES MAILED.

RUGS
AND
CARPETS!

Our stock of Rugs and Carpets, both Oriental and American, is very full and complete, containing choicest and most desirable styles ever before here, and will be sold at

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We are offering many new patterns in our PORTIERES and CURTAIN Departments.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

COPY OF LETTER FROM
PROF. WM. HUNT, M. D.,
Surgeon in Chief of Pennsylvania Hospital, Former University of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

We Can Have the Overnight Parcel on Hand for delivering
THE CHEMICUM CO. OF ILLINOIS,
305 Wabash-av.

THE 3,300 TON STEAMER
ARAB,

Trimming & Button
DEPARTMENTS.
MANDEL
BROTHERS.

We invite attention to, and inspection of, these Departments, for which we have secured an

UNRIVALED REPUTATION.

Superb Assortments!
Exclusive Styles!

LATEST DIRECT IMPORTATION
OF
Beaded All-Overs,
Beaded Laces,
Tablieres.
"Pigeon Bleu,"
And all the other New Shades in
Passementeries and Fringes.
Metal Agraffes
AND
Buttons
In Thousands of Patterns.
Chenille, Satin, Crochet, and Jet
Ornaments,
Fourcheres,
Epaulettes,
Cordings, &c.
Examination Solicited.

MAIL ORDERS
PROMPTLY FILLED.

SPRING WOOLENS.
Lindsay Bros.
TAILORS,
170 State-st.
Ladies' Jackets and Outer Garments.

STEAMER PROTECTION.

[illegible]

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[illegible]

Beauty and Loathing—The Management of Children—The Time Integrities of Child's Walk.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Views of Senator Ingalls on Republican Candidates—Illinois Issued Predictions.

Gen. Sherman or the Democratic Nominee—Edwards the Choice of Massachusetts.

Quickly Lasting Reaction Due in the Democratic Ranks to Set Away with Tammany Legislative Gossip.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

SENATOR INGALLS

ILLINOIS.

THE CONTEST IN THE STATE.

GEN. SHERMAN.

ILLINOIS.

SENATOR CULLOM.

SENATOR HOPKINS.

CANDIDATE CRUM.

CANDIDATE DURHAM.

CANDIDATE LORIMER.

CANDIDATE MASON.

CANDIDATE BOUTELL.

CANDIDATE RICHARDS.

CANDIDATE GILLESPIE.

CANDIDATE GRANGER.

CANDIDATE HAMILL.

CANDIDATE HAMLIN.

CANDIDATE HOLLISTER.

CANDIDATE HOPKINS.

CANDIDATE HUNTER.

CANDIDATE KERR.

CANDIDATE LEWIS.

CANDIDATE MCCULLOCH.

CANDIDATE MCKINLEY.

CANDIDATE MORRIS.

CANDIDATE PAYNE.

CANDIDATE PEARSON.

CANDIDATE PERRY.

CANDIDATE PRINCE.

CANDIDATE RAY.

CANDIDATE SCOTT.

CANDIDATE SHERMAN.

CANDIDATE SPOONER.

CANDIDATE STEVENS.

CANDIDATE TAFT.

CANDIDATE TAWNEY.

CANDIDATE TILLMAN.

CANDIDATE WARNER.

CANDIDATE WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATE WOLCOTT.

CANDIDATE WOOD.

CANDIDATE YOUNG.

CANDIDATE ZIMMERMAN.

CANDIDATE ZIMMERMAN.

CANDIDATE ZIMMERMAN

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Foul Play Suspected at Emery, Ill.—Five Lambs for Harrison—A Mystery Solved.

Searchable and Total Accident—Iowa People in Favor of a Lower Wool Tariff.

A Quartet of Long-Standing Tenements in Minneapolis—Death of a Chicago Man.

ILLINOIS.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

IOWA.

REPLIES TO INGERSOLL.

Several Chicago Clergymen Make Ready to Cross Swords with the Great Agnostic.

The Rev. Arthur Little Regards Him as a Quixote, Dangerous Rationalist, but "Brilliant."

Views of the Rev. Messrs. E. Green, A. J. McClintock, and W. C. Wilkinson and the Rev. Dr. Eldridge.

THE REV. ARTHUR LITTLE.

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN.

THE REV. D. J. MCMURRAY.

DR. WILKINSON.

THE REV. W. T. WILLIS.

A PROFESSOR'S OPINION.

THE FAST MAILS.

Post-Office Officials Say Everything Is Now Ready—Why St. Louis Is Ignored.

The Leading Railroads of Illinois Express Complete Satisfaction with the Present Schedule.

AT WASHINGTON

THE REV. WILLIAM CUTTERINGTON.

AN OFFENSIVE COMPLAINT.

A GRIFFITH MONOPOLY.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS BY MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884.

The funeral of Col. Newton Curtis, who was the oldest Mason in Illinois, occurred at Rockford yesterday.

At a meeting of about 100 painters of Chicago yesterday it was determined to demand an advance of pay to 30 cents per hour on May 1 next.

A RESOLUTION protested in the Lower House of Representatives asking Congress to restore the duty on wool, was rejected Saturday by a vote of 41 to 17.

MADAME TUSSAC, the Chinese Embassador, has been ordered to return to Paris, probably for the purpose of requesting negotiations for peace.

GOVERNOR MOSS was shot by Hall Goodhue at Pinesville, Ind., Saturday night. The duties and his murderer were farmers. They had a long-standing quarrel.

WILLIAM ESSICKSON, whose people live at Galesburg, Ill., committed suicide at Chicago, Ill., yesterday morning. He was a conductor on the Union Pacific Road for a number of years.

GEN. HANCOCK will make an advance to-morrow (Monday) and will mark to Harrisonburg, Virginia. The REBEL troops at Staunton are suffering severely from the unhealthy climate.

MANY of the Republicans in Indiana are preparing, it is reported, to make an effort to win the \$50,000 reward for the discovery of the Kinsley party if the Senate will so find at the present time.

GEN. TERRELL addressed the negroes in the People's Church yesterday, by request, in the Democratic interest of Chicago. His utterances and that of Prof. Swing will be found in the supplement sheet.

THE Republicans of the Legislature of Rhode Island. The delegates from that State to the Chicago Anti-Corruption, it is thought, will make this unnecessary.

CABLEGRAMS from Paris say there is no truth in the report that the Pope is preparing to quit Rome to take asylum elsewhere in Italy. The Cardinal says the story is too ridiculous to be believed by many people.

THE Rebs, taking advantage of the embarrassments of the Electoral Bribery, has telegraphed to the Democratic at Cincinnati ought to press Earl Granville for a thorough understanding on the Egyptian question.

PAPA LEO has informed a number of Republican Catholic Prince who proposed to visit him that he cannot entertain them during the continuance of the Government—his own and the Italian. It is to be pronounced—in Rome.

IF Mr. Morrison shall persist entirely confidence in his Tariff bill it is believed that not more than twenty Democratic members will vote against it, in which case it would be sure to pass the House. The chances of the measure are still 4 to 1 improving.

YESTERDAY was the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Mission School-in-Garland in Fort, Dodge's United Church. It was opportunely celebrated. Messrs. C. B. Dubois and John C. Durell delivered addresses. The attendance numbers 1,000.

GEORGE SMITH, in his paper, the Toronto Week, expresses satisfaction at the prospect of the establishment of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. He predicts the total and final decline of the endeavor from between the two countries at an early day.

A CHRISTMAS has been made in England of 100 other European Powers having an interest in the Egyptian loaded debt for the cessation of the sale of bonded, probably because the Ministers are unable to meet the payments. The prohibition would begin on April 1 next by the French, who will only consent to the continuance of the Egyptian guarantee of 3 per cent rate on all the bonds. To agree to this would necessitate a parliamentary vote in April, and to this Mr. Gladstone seems to be confidently and successfully opposed.

AN effort by a lot of workers to rescue a miserable soldier named W. T. Gibbs, accused of murder and sullying robbery at Salt Lake, Utah, was successfully resisted Saturday. The mobbing gang was disposed, and there is a prospect that Gibbs will receive deserved punishment.

THE people of Point Pleasant, W. Va., are elatedly excited by the Western Union Telegraph Company stretching wires along the bridge over the Ohio River at that point. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the company's workingmen. The United States Marshal is protecting the service, and a collision with the State officers is feared.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD at the United Charities rooms will be found in the appropriation sheet. Fred Doty mentioned that there was the greatest in the history of this, that many citizens, the benefits were properly understood, true terms; the good coming and extended the sensations greater than that which was entertained and interpreted. He took as his text Matthew v. 16, commencing "Let our two sparrows sold for a farthing."

THE delegates to the Federal Democratic Convention, selected by the Illinois Liberal Democratic State Convention last week, declare themselves for the "old ticket," if Tilden will accept. If he does not, they will favor any Eastern candidate who is likely to carry New York State, and they declare towards Hancock for cause of the alleged "partiality" of the latter.

SENATOR DAWSON of Iowa, in an interview on Presidential possibilities, said: more that, while States in the minor leader of the Republicans, he is disposed to be the aggressive. Logan is popular in the West; it he were equally popular in the East there would be little doubt of his nomination. He seems to be a man of integrity and ability, who has the confidence of a large and influential portion of the thinking men of the country.

THE Rev. Arthur Little in his sermon in the New England Congregational Church of this city yesterday morning referred to Republican's letters here and work. He did not attempt to analyze the charges, sentiments, and statements of the rabid sheet. He thought that Ingersoll showed signs of return to the church. His admission of the possibility of immortality was important. He would count all the remaining years of his life-closing life for Ingersoll.

THE Rev. Thomas K. Gree, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of this city, described Ingersoll's lecture at Central Music Hall last Wednesday as consisting of nine parts of bigotry, ignorance, and one of historical misrepresentation. He was of every ten of Ingersoll's disciples in Chicago that Rev. Mr. Green acknowledged was drunkards, gamblers, libertines, and lewd men. The sermon premises selected in terms of eloquent eulogy to the family of Christian faith—to the glorious ark, the basic sacrifices, the splendid charity which it fosters.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's discourse of yesterday received by telegraph and printed at full length in our columns this morning had for its subject "The Senate of the Nation." He examined the prevailing idea as to the simplicity of this system. It, said, absolute following of the precepts, he would, absolute following of the precepts, he would destroy law and order, and morality, and human nature itself. It is only when our beings to bear his spiritual sense as the words of Christ that they can be properly interpreted and understood.

JAMES J. O'KELLY, a successful rebel Irish member of Parliament, who was once on the correspondent of the London Daily Press to Dublin, is reported to have become the chief accomplice and adviser of Mr. Dillon, and to have used every effort in his power to thwart the British, to defeat their plans, and to make them odious to the Gladstone Power of the English members advocate Dillon's expulsion from Parliament. O'Kelly is well known at his side of the Atlantic. He recently escaped being shot in Cork during the rebellion to that island, when he visited it in the capacity of correspondent for a New York paper.

THE views on the Scotch Whisky bill has developed the fact that the Pennsylvania members are opposing it in the interest of protection. It is believed if the bill fails to effect will be made by them, with the cooperation of the Southern Democrats, to depend a portion of the internal-revenue tax, with the purpose of subsidizing the surplus and thus making the establishment of the tariff a necessity. The first move will be to abolish the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and fruit brandies. This would reduce the revenue \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Randall and Mr. Kelley are said to favor this new policy and to have large promises for its support from the Southern Democrats.

IN another column is printed a costly and well-reasoned article upon the Burlington (Hawkeye) in reply to the gravelings of the Des Moines Register, the Detroit Free Press, and a few other Western journals over the establishment of the Harvard service. The cause of complaint on the part of the papers in question is, that the Chicago dailies are brought into competition with them, and to protect their interest they authority with the fact that he is discontinued. The Hawkeye points out that the fast mail was established for the benefit of the seventeenth and leaders west of Chicago, that it only to ultimately helps the Chicago papers, and that it would be absurd now to the selfish interests of always, short-sight journalists to discontinue a service which has given entire satisfaction to the public at large.

THE Rev. E. J. Hoffmann preached a powerful sermon to the second Presbyterian Church yesterday in reply to the assertion that "orthodox religion has dying out in the civilized world." In the sermon, were before had orthodox Christianity made such rapid strides into during the present century, since over 311,000,000 had been added to them professing the Christian faith. Were the greatest intelligence was orthodox religion now prevailed. The increased number of church edifices and of educational institutions under the charge of Christian ministers studied the vigor and power of religion. He held as the educated and intelligent of human race, infidelity, on the contrary, had been a failure. The movement which it raised in America in favor of Poles had to be sold under the hammer. The infidels of the country were not able to sustain it.

MR. FRANK HATTON, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, says that the Republican is in receipt of numerous letters lamenting in having the new two-cent service over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads. There is no doubt, he says, that the arrangement, being satisfactory to the people of Chicago and of the towns along the route, will be permanent. The contracts with the railroad companies are for a year, and there is no way in which they can be abrogated. There is no chance of sending the mails from Chicago at an earlier hour in the morning. Mr. Hatton ridiculed the report put forth in certain quarters that the service was for the special benefit of Chicago, and pointed to the fact that five men of New York and New England mail are sent over the route. The efforts to interfere with the arrangement, he predicted, would be ultimately unsuccessful.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The people who are looking week by week to see an improvement in trade are disappointed with great regularity. The experience of a sufficient period has caused very generally to abandon the hope of any great activity before the harvests of the next year. There has been nothing seriously adverse in the features of the situation, but still it constantly becomes more and we have an area of dull, unemployed business such as is presented, to no other civilized nation in the world. Even the misfortunes of other peoples in a certain extent add to our wealth. What loss to the country's fabrics, no doubt, the fact that we have controlled the machinery of production and distribution much beyond the needs of even a people growing as rapidly as we are. We have too many railroads, too many mills, too many traders. We have even too many productions of wheat relative to a reduction of the world or some other means they use to plunge in a position to raise the prices disproportionate to compete with the other features of the world. The increase of this machinery has been substantially stopped, and it is waiting for the country to grow up to it. When the equilibrium will be restored no one can tell. The wheat area also undertook to forecast the time will to all probability be excessive.

The latest reports put no end less on the situation. The bank clearings continue to decline, but, on the other hand, the failure record is still improving. In the one trade there is such an increase of interest as to justify the starting up of a few mills, and the current harvest weather is encouraging. The resumption of work by the cotton mills of Fairhaven, Mass., has accomplished by the introduction of coal and cheaper labor, and it is yet doubtful whether the movement will accept the purpose. The coal barons have been considerably embarrassed their position since to the condition of their interest, and a maintenance of the restricted position has brought relief to some extent. The dry-goods trade is not fulfilling its promise of a late reviving spring. Many of the goods sold at that time remain in the hands of the purchasers, and the demand is not rather dull. Prices, however, continue firm. The weather has been unfavorable to the fashions. The recent advance in the price of leather was a reaction from the improved condition to which that branch of trade has been for a long time, and no doubt the great Shoe Association will seek to re-adjust it. A few years ago a large amount of speculative capital was invested into the trade, but to that the speculation soon ceased, and then there was a period of quietude. Importations of woolens were very large in 1881 and 1882, on account of a split disease in both America which led to the slaughter of a great many animals for their hides, but they fell off last year, the total being 1,000,000 less than in 1881. The market has become bare and a little buying would galvanize up. Boots and shoes have also been marked up. There is a slight increase in the sales, but the aggregate does not for this year to considerably below that of the corresponding period of 1883. What is needed to give out the stocks in the hands of dealers are not large, but heavy importations of production have a somewhat depressing influence. The purchases in Boston, the leading distributing point of the country, to manufactures stock-in-trade, have been 6,000,000 pounds less than for the corresponding period of last year. The same number is now distributed than for some months, both in this country and England.

The notable feature of the money market is the unusual strength of the Bank of England reports, which is over 40 per cent of the liabilities. This has come mainly from the United States, but we still have gold to spare. The Continental bankers are also drawing capital for speculative use occasionally better value in the Old World than upon just now, but no permanent investment it is visible as seen there that here. As the desire to this country, very few intelligent observers doubt that they would go there if only the ordinary half-support were before them. The public debt no more disposition to go in than when the half past was formed, and in the other influences operating to depress the securities is now added the discontinuance of the call-coupon-bearing bondholders. Savings are still in a good many cases increasing, and the outlook for the harvest of the world is not flattering. Stocks are, however, bought up pretty closely, and a moderate quantity of the best stocks have been taken out of the open by home investment.

BUSINESS BY TELEGRAPH.

An English author, Mr. T. H. Farrer, in a recent work on "Copyright in its Relations with Trade," to the English Chamber of Trade, brings out with great clearness the real question to be solved in international copyright reciprocity. The American market is, to say, the most important of all the foreign markets to which the English publisher and writer look for a remunerative return to their labors; but, of the various proposals for copyright laws here to be the interest of the great factory publishers, and account, because of the high prices which are charged to Great Britain for the use of them. So long as the factory publishers can hold the markets in their own hands and avoid regular English books, giving such compensation as they please to the English author, and discharging by arrangement their "the courtesy of the trade"), they growing from each other, they were satisfied to let the subject of copyright rest. But publishers have grown up in the West and South, and in the East as well, who publish their own cheap reprints of English books and pay no copyright whatever to the great publishers of New York and Boston as these have paid to Paternoster Row. It is to protect themselves against such pirates and secure the privilege of manufacturing English books to insure to them the publishers have really sought the enactment of a copyright treaty. But all their attempts have failed, says Mr. Farrer, since they left out of sight the most important interest of all—that of the great power now leading public.

The great obstacle to arrangements with America for copyright is to be found, this Englishman candidly points out, in the high prices at which the authors are protected in Great Britain. To desire on a few average what careful inquiries that the dividend on new volumes which come to more in England is published there for 6s. "Of this year-half of the body is about English-speaking communities across the Atlantic will refuse to put themselves into the future of a copyright law." How this would operate to prevent is explained in a clearer light on from Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Farrer. Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Farrer, does not consider there would be any difficulty in an American treaty agreement in New York would establish them; the smaller ones would unite together to evade the argument. Virginia, all English books would be copyrighted here, and the English proprietor of the copyright would gain from the author an assignment covering all his rights. The agent would be furnished with licenses to reprint, and, all competition being so offered, no one would be allowed to sell a book unless the holder of the copyright would have most confidence in his interest. The tendency which this would have upon the buyers of books in this country would be very great.

With the exclusion of the English he would be left to the American publishers, the competition to substitute a reciprocal international copyright is simply one to make this country an entirely province of the interests of the London publishers with their three-volume-in-one editions. The moment this country had put itself under a treaty which forbade the republication in this country of English works except by consent of the English owner of the copyright the English publisher would not be the American reader pay to the author or pay without the book. The fortnightly Britannica would have one copy with a treaty to pay over with him 5 cts. Were still, many valuable foreign works of science and reading are which Americans and that they are ready to read them sometimes gratuitously to suppress the republication would cost at once much to encyclopedia here and then not prior of, the complaint is to be had there abroad of any subsequent gain that might be had.

In every other branch of English trade and manufacture, says Mr. Farrer, the principle which has led to such magnificent results in manufacture and commerce is that of unrestricted competition, with small profits on each transaction. But books have been made an exception. It would be due to bad laws or bad habits if the growth of the English reading community, greater than any other, was not being evidence such monopolies as literature has never yet received, and explain other prices than have ever yet been asked for books. What the last table was that have surrounded disagreement from abroad ing the way in the English book market, but has acted in other English markets has already been pointed out. The rights of property are as sacrosanct in the productions of the pen as of the plow, but of claims must as extra such form as is established. It is to the highest value recognized that this country makes with England any such copyright arrangement as to surrender our reading public to the very disadvantageous system which now rule in the English bookselling business, and from which English authors the Mr. Farrer, as we have shown, are nothing except for themselves and their readers. A law to give any foreign author a monopoly of sale in our country, and to make the supply of an cost it is easy not limited like ordinary articles, would be a far better arrangement for both foreign authors and American readers than that covered by the Sweetheart bill.

UNDER THE DEMOCRATIC CANTON.

The Democratic course on the Morrison Tariff bill has been called officially to issue now evening, and is asked to notice it a caucus was not generally harmony. Mr. Patterson has issued the following proclamation:

The course the House (or the next) under the Democratic caucus on Commissioner's measure on the Morrison bill, that the majority of the Democratic party in the House is pledged to support the measure as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and that the caucus has declared that no amendment to the bill shall be in order except such as may be approved by a majority of the Democratic members of the House, and that the caucus has further declared that no vote shall be taken on the bill or any amendment thereto except by the yeas and nays, and that no member shall be absent from his seat when the roll is called, unless he is excused by the caucus, and that the caucus has declared that no member shall be excused except for the most urgent reasons, and that the caucus has declared that no member shall be excused except for the most urgent reasons, and that the caucus has declared that no member shall be excused except for the most urgent reasons

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Lord Dunraven Publishes the Report that the Pope Will Leave Rome.

Duly Delivered by the Politicians—The Frenchmen Egyptian Question—Gladstone's Health.

Dr. Franklin Bill in the British House of Commons—The Situation in the Soudan.

THE POPE.

Rome, March 26.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—While discussing the report of the Pope's intended departure from Rome with your correspondent today Cardinal Rampolla affirmed the action of the Pope's faithful daughter of leaving the Vatican. "All depends," said the Statesman, laughing heartily, "on the look or evasive spoken wishes," and then he became a most staid fr. For the Papal Conclave, Cardinal Manning, or Cardinal Gibbons, to my knowledge, takes any steps to advise the Holy Father to move from Rome; on the contrary I have always understood he believed that the Holy Father will abide to the alleged injustice in enforcing the Guarantee until the end."

A MOVE ON THE PAPAL SCREWS.

After the arrival of the Saracens Prince and Princess to the Vatican the Colonday sent two more of the Papal Premier.

"The Vatican can neither now nor hereafter look content to receive Catholic Princes who have been instrumental as guests in a place which, although confessedly by the nations, is not the property of the Papacy. The succession of the Commissioners to Rome is inadmissible. The Italian Ministry is acknowledge any authority but one to Rome—the authority of the head of the church, Leo XIII."

BEYOND THE SEA.

[BRIEF DISPATCHES BY CABLE OF FOREIGN NEWS.]

Rome, March 26.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Owing to a misfortune [illegible] Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has been confined to his bed for several days. His illness is not serious, however, and he hopes to be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Paris, March 26.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Figaro publishes a letter from Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender, to the Duke of Orleans, in which he says: "I am not disposed to be a tool," and the speech, which might have been appropriate, was a rudeness characterized with congenital bitterness and lying gratuitous, but a thing everyone, even among the many that oppose which have lately been endeavors to the Bonaparte, the Orleans, and the Legitimist parties, and to suggest to the Duke of Orleans that he should confine himself to his own business and his own affairs. The Duke of Orleans, in reply, has sent a letter addressed to his friend, and his whole appreciation is evident that he has 'generously struck,' but he does eloquent letter, and both the matter and manner of the opening provoked cries of laughter, which culminated when the honorable members, after a really witty proceedings, and drank on his own, but and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JUDGE GRESHAM.

The Public and Private Life of the Present Postmaster-Gen-eral.

How He Rose to Which He Was Not Half a Century Ago Looks Today.

His Roles and Associates as the Farm, at the Bar, in the Army, and on the Bench.

Corydon, Ind., March 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—Corydon sinks from view as a busy and even active southerner of Carrollton, in Harrison County, on the bluffs of the Ohio road, it presents a small lonely, gray town nearly four miles and thirty long, excepting, traffic in court of quiet, and it is the home and birthplace of "Walt" Gresham. In this locality occupy the present Postmaster-General was born, fifty-two years ago last March, the 17th, and his grandfather, a hale of 72, still resides in the town. The town stands upon a knoll and between it and the road a little branch runs to the south, and a few yards to the north is a towering forest house occupied by Col. Benjamin, a brother of Walter Q. Gresham. The residence of the mother is the old homestead of the one-legs Attila—log and frame—on Sandtown in South Fork, Indiana, about two years ago "Walt" came home and had a new front added to it, but joined to the rear is the original one, the great chimney Postmaster-General was born. "Yes, this is 'Walt's' birthplace, the very room, and right here where I was for two week to see away a night," said the old lady, as Tom Taggarty representative stood in the old-fashioned doorway from a porch on the side of the house; the other consisted of the living-room on the front floor on one account to be at home, and rather than not to do "Grandma," as the whole neighborhood call Mrs. Gresham, the side door was used. Col. Gresham's sister Mary, or "Dora," as they have her, older than her brother but lived with her old lady, though she would but then visiting for, as she is an evangelist and gets about as a country pastor principle.

"We only knew him as 'Walt' here," said grandma when asked about her famous others. "As he is just like other boys, played like the other boys, and when he came to see me in the room 'Walt of Corydon' was all he always said to 'Walt.' "But, grandma, he is President now," was suggested. "I don't know," said the mother. "I only know what he has been a kind mother son that I thought he was pretty up high enough, but of course if the people much make him President he should be mighty thankful."

The Postmaster-General visited his mother about six weeks ago and remained all night. During a week passed but then the house before Christmas, for her age, is completely strung and does not look a day less than ten years. Perhaps not more than five feet high, she is rather stout, has gone her hair combed behind a part of old-fashioned pantalets, dressed in an old gingham dress, a thin kind of fabric, and a great rather, as her common house dress and originates the garb she calls in "Walt," and though he is a occasion to the affairs of the Nation, and a member of the President's family, the mother was think of him only as the boy with his children, grandchildren boys until he grew up and became old enough to battle with the outside world.

GRESHAM'S ANCESTRY.

In the room of Gresham's birth, to which he likes to come once and spend a day or two, are the old-fashioned chairs of fifty years ago. On the left as you enter is a bedstead, purchased at an Episcopal church, and in the record books of the church, which are still preserved within both covered with the old fashioned quills that are evidence of the "golding season" of pioneers days, when neighbors used to gather from miles around for the sale of the corn to the distillers down by the bank of which is grandma's cabin. The floor is covered with a rag-strong rag-carpet, almost new, and about one partition half a dozen old-fashioned chairs. In the room next to a cupboard, and next to it a large table, to the right of which a door opens into the kitchen, a little room of later added to the main building.

"This room looks almost the it did when 'Walt' was at home," said Mrs. Hall. "The room was the both the front window to the south, but we hardly ever use it, and when it gets cold we just live in here together." When the Governor was appointed to the bench, and he insisted on the mother making her home with him, but she would not listen to leaving the old homestead. He have moved to Indianapolis almost the former, but she would not listen to exchanging, as she preferred to live in her simple way.

Mrs. Gresham's maiden name was Darby. She is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is now four-score in years. Gresham said as soon that both the old homestead, that from the window of his father's room, after attaining three years, he could see the Ohio River, the hazy hills on the Kentucky side, and the old ferry boat, which he used to cross in going to and from school. Within the building would have been the last to take leaving the old home, but she would not listen to leaving the old homestead. He have moved to Indianapolis almost the former, but she would not listen to exchanging, as she preferred to live in her simple way.

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THE FUR RECORD.

Gold and Stock Works Destroyed.

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—The gold works of Thomas C. Chapple, on Pelee Island, were destroyed by fire today and one of the boilers of the Passenger Steamer Sampson, which was the property burned. The building and stock of the gold works were insured for $15,000 in different companies. The insurance on the passenger boat was $10,000. The loss on the boat will be heavy. The Chapple Company commenced work in October, with a subscription of about $50,000. Capital

At Carlsbad, 24.

Carlsbad, N. Mex., March 24.—[Special Correspondence.] Fire this morning in the finishing and dwellinghouse of James Wagner, of this city, completely destroyed them, together with the contents, and the Chamberlain Hotel and Quick and Ball Quick's Saloon [illegible].

A Big Incendiary Blaze at Greenville, Ohio.

Greenville, Ohio, March 24.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed the Hooker Building on the east side of the public square, also the grocery and clothing store. The loss is $15,000, and insurance of $7,000.

A Hotel Destroyed at Smithboro, Ill.

Smithboro, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The Phenix Hotel at Smithboro, in this county, burned early this morning. Loss $7,000; insured for $3,000 in the Hannah, Phenix, and Farmington companies.

Postal Orders Issued.

Washington, March 24.—[Special.]—The following postal orders were issued today: Illinois, John Dowling, mail boy, Chicago, $30; Illinois, Thomas Hall, mail messenger, Chicago, $30; Illinois, Thomas Hall, mail messenger, Chicago, $30; Illinois, Thomas Hall, mail messenger

CARPENTER ACQUITTED.

Jury at Petersburg Promptly Finds Its Guilty of Murdering Zora Davis.

Value Reached Only After Much Discussion—Five Jurors Originally Favor Conviction.

Petersburg, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—After hours of consultation and two days and half of balloting, a petersburg jury, A. Carpenter, one of the most prominent men in the county, was acquitted of the murder of Zora Davis, the 16-year-old daughter of Thomas Davis, a well-to-do farmer living near Tallula, this county. Carpenter was charged with the murder of the girl, and the evidence, that presented by the state's attorney, was entirely circumstantial. Friends of the accused claim to have established an alibi, while the prosecution and the state's attorney declare that they have a complete chain of evidence, and confidently believed that they would secure a conviction. The jury retired at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and after balloting all night, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal. At 10 o'clock Sunday morning the jury came into court and announced that they could not agree. The court ordered them locked up for the night, when they resumed their deliberations. At 1 o'clock this afternoon they announced that they had agreed upon a verdict, and the court room was filled with spectators, who had been waiting for hours for the announcement. The verdict was received with applause, which was promptly suppressed by the court. Carpenter was then discharged from custody. The trial has been one of the most sensational ever held in this county, and the court room has been crowded with spectators during the entire trial. Carpenter is a prominent farmer, and has a large circle of friends, who have been confident of his acquittal from the start. The jury stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal on the first ballot taken. Those who favored conviction held out for a long time, but finally gave in, and the verdict was unanimous.

RIGHTS IN MEXICO.

Mexico, March 25.—The law stops that strike a traveler in a strange land are the exact rights. They are evident and elementary. They are the successors of all the birth or birth issues, of all the town life, and even of the duties of traveling and completion of the land. They are the outward signs of an inward grace or charm.

Our 5-ball match with the old and entertaining fantastic specimens of the exact sense, a gateway, to a room across by various tools, pushed the notes of "The Philosophic" Basin of Success and Fate." To what specific ends we may notice? Beyond Cerro, Real and toward to that, may drop a hole to keep the wind away." In the programme and to save the following vast trunk and significant names: "The Chances of the Interior," "The Bats of Trees," "The Rise of Lyric," "The Coast of Sunday," "The Life Mystical" (notice here and the fourth verse), "The Traveler" (suggestive of boy books), "The Interior Dresses," and "The Little Bell." So much daily history and how the words. They have they rank on rank, and glow in their theme.

Associated with these different steps is the public spoils in prayer, the spiritual investment of discipline. Long before reaching Mexico City one sees the phenomenon of magnetic plant, a species of cactus, from the center of which whole patches of leaves are drawn, which, being put in hot water, become soft and become edible alcoholic. It is a rich drink. It is said that one magnetic plant will annually furnish enough liquor to make a village of 50,000 inhabitants drunk for a year. It is claimed by the city to nothing. Three months of the year the whole country is covered with flowers. The magnetic plant sends out each year its long flower stalk from which the sap is taken off and fermented. This is the pulque of commerce. It is sold in the morning only, and when squeezed from the stalk is of white color. It is then put into leather bags made from whole hides of animals, and transported from the farms to the city in the night

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. Thomas H. Ingals, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Mayor H. D. Values, of Dennison, Ia., and Capt. D. C. Lampson, of New London, Conn., are at the Sherman.

Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, Minn.; Gen. W. D. Smith, of Washington, D. C., and M. S. Curtis (Sam'l of Freeport) at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Theodore Bodine, a boatsman for the Delaware Steamship Company, sustained a fracture of the right and serious internal injury by falling from the pier and being run over.

The inquest on the remains of William J. Harris, of Harris & Kyle, carpenter makers, No. 180 West Lake street, resulted in a verdict that death was caused by accidental burns.

Reid & Middleton's Dime Museums, both West and South, were severely damaged which would hardly be accommodated. The Chicago Museum on the North Side was also packed with spectators.

Mrs. Lizzie Yeark, of Lincoln and Thirty-first streets, while crossing the railroad tracks at Thirty-first street, was struck by a locomotive, but escaped with a fractured rib and some bruises.

Edward Schaefer, a boy living at No. 69 West Thirteenth street, found the box of a revolver in an alley on Fourteenth street, near Union avenue. It had been pressed in the bottom, and was inconvenient. The police are looking for the remainder of the lady. They desire an explanation.

Deputy United States Marshal Carr, of Galena, passed through the city yesterday on the way to Detroit, Mich., registering the names of his charges, William R. Wade, for a few hours' sojourn at the Central jail. Wade was a prominent citizen of Galena and was sought for, for opening the mails. On a writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States Circuit Court he was released on his own recognizance.

Friday night the hardware store of C. A. Hale & Co., No. 46 Lake-street avenue, was entered by burglars, who took considerable property away. Mr. Hale reported the matter to the police yesterday. The following day Detectives Fitzpatrick, Conners, Barrett, and John Bonfield, who had been about the store, were arrested and the missing property was found in a barn.

Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, have given an exhibition of their new Easter cards for this season, and the designs especially those equal any collections of medieval art, and beautifully executed, during the artists engaged in preparing them rarely met with a Knight, Red C. Humphrey, Mrs. C. S. Wilson, Miss Julia Bishop, Miss Mary Hallock Foote, and Miss Sarah Wyman Whitman. The latter's work is exquisite, and those who have seen the original sketches of a joyful season will be appreciated by the public.

Messrs. Field & Pace have closed among their new business under the following: President and treasurer, Stephen Field; vice-president, Edward Pace; secretary, Ira Bursley. The firm will do a general lithographing business, and have leased the building No. 210 and 212 Monroe street, the Bursley building, No. 214 and 216 Monroe, the Bursley building, No. 218 and 220 Monroe, and the Bursley building, No. 222 and 224 Monroe, and the Bursley building, No. 226 and 228 Monroe, and the Bursley building, No. 230 and 232 Monroe, and the Bursley building, No.

THE PULPIT.

Dull Spring Points Out the True and Deep Significance of Common Life.

A Comparison Between the Children of Peace and the Great Unknown Forces of the World.

Is There Benefit Later on Accident Reality and Purpose or Transactional Truth.

PROF. SWING.

COMMON LIFE.

Dull Spring followed the Glittering Summer in the Church yesterday.

[illegible] and the text for the sermon [illegible]

Solemn eyes look thought on all when no [illegible] to maintain a little the sadness and the [illegible] They showed no fear the feeling produced by a lofty succession or by the sudden effects from that which resulted from seeing a cascade or a field of grain, or green fruit on orchard trees over look out on whatever name the open prospect, and long would make the most effective impression of wonderful—from the greater or the beautiful, the greater or the [illegible] But has made the matter of common [illegible] object to awaken in the moments of [illegible] and to excite the Nature upon her with which she says that yesterday was the loveliest day of the year, and that the song just heard was the best ever sung by some [illegible] which was not worth hearing. Each fact would [illegible] and did not make a world which was second [illegible] and compared and where was [illegible] and [illegible] a comparison. Sometimes the [illegible] is to the beautiful, but Right never was so true when the Lord was [illegible] in the wind. We are wont to feel that the Lord is in the earthquake, but Elijah felt that [illegible] and the Unseen suffered to be heard, [illegible] and the Lord was not in the fire. So was it in the sermon that the deep and strange patience and strong nature a mysterious whisper, and behold the Lord was in the still small voice.

This seeming enemy of merit and happiness which [illegible] our world does not often appear such a true blessedness than this to [illegible] of the morrow. The Lord has a [illegible] away from earthquakes and tempests and winds and crowds of events, and favorable a [illegible] where they supremely are passing their happy hours. It requires one of North [illegible] to picture the attention of man to his [illegible] and one of them were together for a fortnight, but the Nature of the sentence has more delicate and constant not to adapt one of the true kinds. It took both these to [illegible] the [illegible] but it took only one of them to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Dull Spring [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and